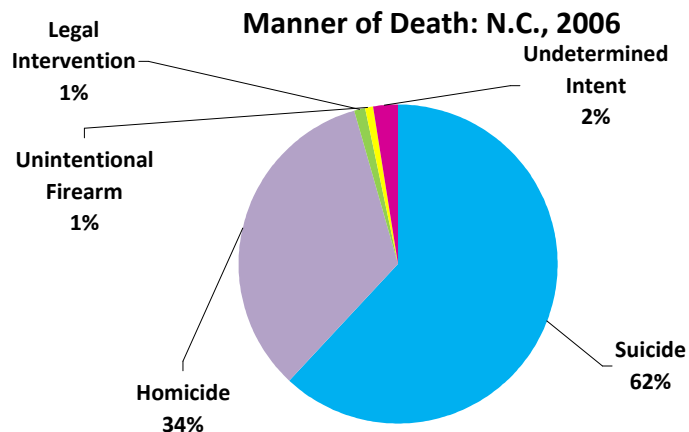


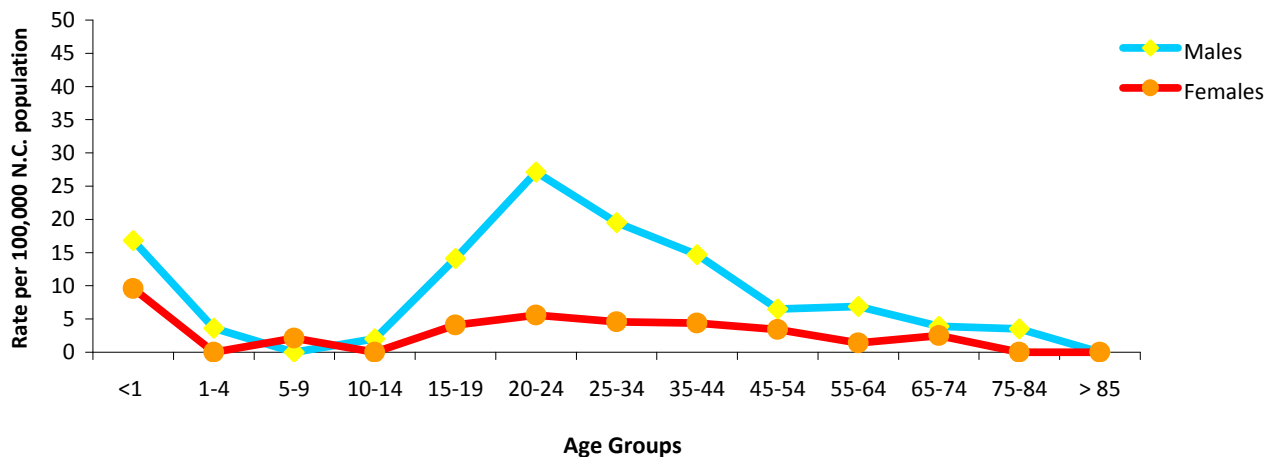
HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in N.C. resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. NC-VDRS began collecting data in January, 2004. This document summarizes 2006 homicides among N.C. residents.



- 599 North Carolina residents died as a result of homicide in 2006.
- The total number of deaths as a result of violence was 1,785. There were 1,106 suicides (62%), 599 homicides (34%), 14 unintentional firearm deaths (1%), 24 deaths from legal interventions (1%), and 42 deaths of undetermined intent (2%).

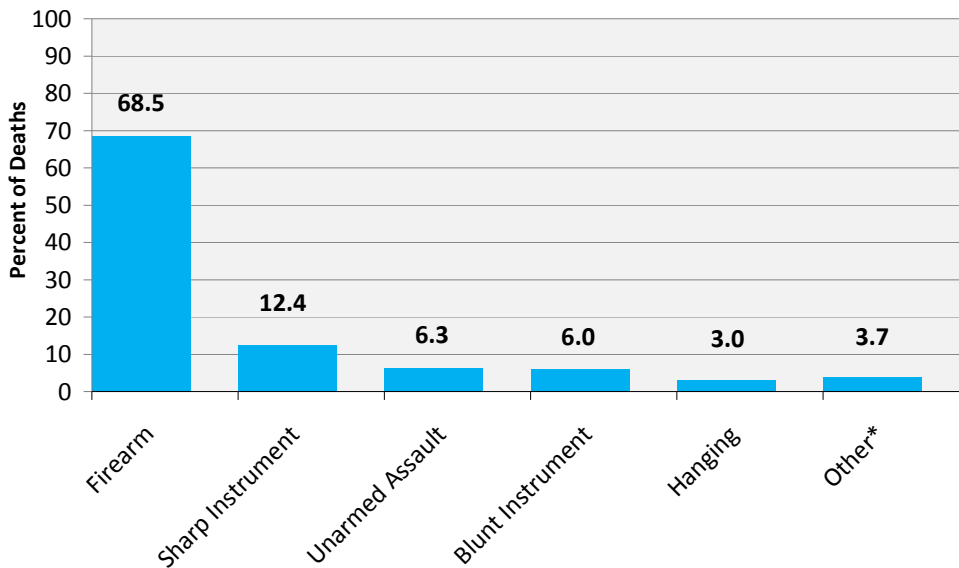
Homicide Rates (per 100,000 N.C. Population) Stratified by Age Group and Gender: N.C., 2006



- Two important spikes in homicide rates were observed when the rates were graphed by age group. A small peak was seen in children under age one and a larger peak was seen in victims 20-24 years of age. This was especially true for males in this age group. The rate of homicide is about four times greater for males than that of females 20-24 years of age.

- Homicide patterns differed by race; a total of 329 N.C. homicide victims were black, constituting 55% of all homicide victims. Although whites composed three-fourths (74%) of the total N.C. population, whites accounted for only 40% of homicides (242 deaths). The rate of homicide for blacks was 16.8, compared to a rate of 3.7 per 100,000 N.C. residents for whites. American Indians also had a higher rate of homicide (16.7 per 100,000 N.C. residents).

Method of Death: N.C., 2006

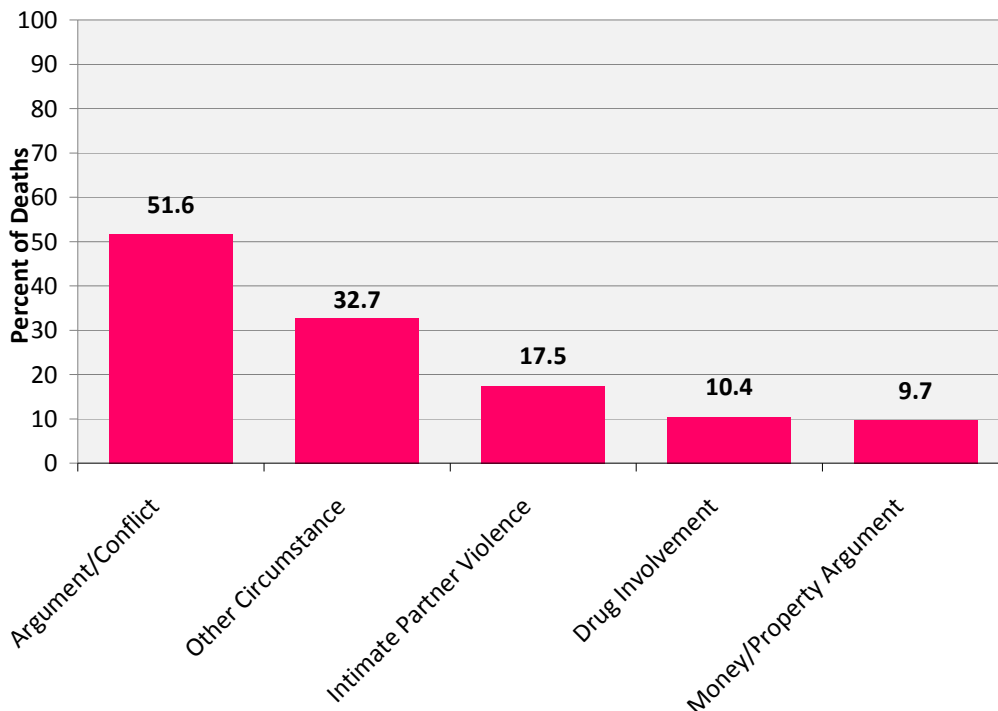


*Other includes violent shaking, fire/burns, motor vehicle, multiple methods, poisoning, fall, unknown method, and other causes of death.

- Firearms were used in 69% of homicides; sharp instruments were used in 12%.

- The remaining methods were each used less than 10% of the time.

Circumstances of Homicide: N.C., 2006



*Other circumstance includes jealousy, gang-related, mutual fight, and other circumstances.

- Argument, abuse, or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in over 50% of all homicides.

- 28% of homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- More than 10% of all homicides were identified as being drug-related.

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 18% of homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement U17/CE423098-06 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).